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A CHAPTER OF EASTERN HISTORY. FROM THE MEMOIRS OF COUNT WITTE.

Since November last the London *Daily Telegraph* has been publishing in serial form the Memoirs of Count Witte, the famous Russian Minister. In an installment published on April 1st appeared the following excerpts which have a special interest for readers in this part of the world:

QUESTION OF KIAO-CHAU.

During the German Emperor's stay at Peterhof there occurred an incident which was destined to have the most far-reaching effects upon the course of Russian history. It was afterwards related to me by Grand Duke Alexey Alexandrovich. Once when the two Emperors were driving alone out in the country, so our Emperor told the Grand Duke, the German Emperor asked his host whether Russia had any use for the Chinese port of Kiao-Chau. He added that he would like to occupy that port and use it as a base for German shipping, but that he did not wish to take the step without his Majesty's consent. His Majesty did not let the Grand Duke whether or not he actually gave his consent to the occupation of Kiao-Chau. What he did say was that his guest had put him in an awkward position, and the whole incident was extremely distasteful to him. I have but little doubt that his Majesty, who is exceedingly well-informed, found it impossible to refuse his guest's request point-blank, and that he latter interpreted this attitude as indirect approval and implied consent. Shortly afterwards German warships entered the harbour of Kiao-Chau. I noticed, not without amazement, that the news of the occupation did not come as a complete surprise to Count Muraviov, our Minister of War. This seizure of Kiao-Chau served as a signal for our occupation of Port Arthur and Da-Lyan-Yang (Dairen). It was, in fact, the first link in the chain of events which culminated in the disastrous Japanese war.

When I learned that, in spite of my desperate opposition, it had been definitely decided to occupy those two Chinese ports, in flagrant violation of all our pledges to China and counter to our traditional Far-Eastern policy, I went straight to the German Ambassador, Chirski, and asked him to wire to his Emperor that, in the interest of both my own country and of Germany, I earnestly entreated and advised him to withdraw from Kiao-Chau, after having meted out justice to the guilty, and, if he saw fit, imposed an indemnity on China. Otherwise, I concluded, the step would eventually bring about most appalling results. Within a few days Chirski brought me the following despatch, written in the name of the Kaiser: "Tell Witte that, to judge by his despatch, some very essential circumstances relating to the matter in question are unknown to him. Consequently, I must follow his advice." It was then that I received Grand Duke Alexey Alexandrovich's story about the Kiao-Chau incident at Peterhof, and also Count Muraviov's reception of the news of Germany's entrance into Kiao-Chau. Some time later Count Muraviov, in discussing with me my opposition to the occupation of Port Arthur, let the cat out of the bag. He admitted that we had, in his words, "rashly given our consent to the step which Germany had taken."

The subsequent course of events—I have described it at some length elsewhere in these memoirs—convinced me that it had been the intention of German diplomacy and of the German Emperor himself to drag us by hook or crook into Far-Eastern adventures, so as to divert our forces to the East and leave them a free hand in Europe.

"ADMIRAL OF THE ATLANTIC."

Thinking of the methods which William used to influence the mind of our Emperor to his own advantage, I recollect an incident which marked the end of the manoeuvre at Revel in the summer of the year 1902, attended by the two Emperors. In the course of the customary farewell greeting exchanged between the two Imperial yachts, the Emperor asked the following phrase: "The Admiral of the Atlantic sends his greetings to the Admiral of the Pacific"—which, in plain language, meant as much as this: "I seek to dominate the Atlantic; as for you, I advise you to try and become the master of the Pacific, and in that undertaking I am ready to help you." It is curious that despatches sent by his Majesty to the Viceroy of the Far East, in 1902, and especially in the following year, reveal an ill-disguised desire on his part to reach a dominating position in the Pacific. There is no doubt in my mind that this disastrous orientation is partly due to William's influence on our Emperor. I have reason to believe that his Majesty was, to a certain extent, aware of the fact that he was being hoodwinked by the German Emperor for the glory of the German cause.

Upon the outbreak of war with Japan Emperor William hastened to assure his Majesty of his devotion to Russia and of the security of our Western frontiers. Nevertheless, as if in compensation for his promise not to attack us, the German Emperor, in a private letter to his Majesty, requested his consent to a number of changes in the commercial treaty of 1894, which had just then expired. These changes were so ruinous to our industries that I resolutely opposed them, and advocated the maintenance of the status quo in our economic relations with Germany; but, alas! the days of Alexander III. were gone, and we had to yield. When President Roosevelt told me at Portsmouth that the whole world was anxious to see peace restored between Russia and Japan, I inquired of him whether the German Emperor was included. An emphatic "Yes" was the reply. In fact, when peace was concluded, Emperor William sent enthusiastic congratulations to his Majesty. It was easy enough for him to be enthusiastic, for, in the meantime, did he not succeed by the Bjorko agreement, in dragging Russia into a worse muddle than the war?

FAN INCIDENT AT A KIANGWAN RACE MEETING.

WINNING TICKET, SENSATION.

Shortly after the conclusion of the eighth race at Kiangwan recently, a Japanese is alleged to have gone to the paying-out shroff at the cash sweep counter and presented ticket No. 35, winner of the third prize. A glance at the ticket suggested to the shroff that it was not altogether genuine. He asked when it had been purchased, and the Japanese replied that he had obtained it at the counter during the afternoon. Reference to the counter-foil showed that ticket No. 35 had been purchased by a foreigner as a through ticket, and closer scrutiny of the Japanese claimant's ticket showed that the third figure had been erased from the original number—351. It was no common erasure, and might have passed less careful scrutiny. The man was handed over to the Chinese police, and in the evening he was taken to Hong-kew Police Station, to await appearance before the Japanese Consul.

Some time ago, it is reported, an order went forth that Japanese subjects in Shanghai were forbidden to gamble at race meetings; and we believe this order still obtains, though recently there has been a noticeable increase in the number of Japanese attending Kiangwan meetings.—*V.C. Daily News.*

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s (Ltd.) piece goods market report says:—

Nothing of particular interest has transpired during the week, the market ruling steady and slightly firmer throughout, though buying has been less active than during the preceding period. It is difficult to ascertain through native sources exactly how much business has been transacted during the past three or four weeks, but the quantity seems to have been fairly substantial and the bulk of it has apparently emanated from the North, chiefly Newchwang, though Hankow and Kiukiang have also taken off a very fair volume. The Customs returns show that during the week there have been shipped to Newchwang, Dairen and Tientsin combined 45,000 pieces of local sheetings, 13,000 pieces of white shirtings, 11,000 pieces of American sheetings, 49,000 pieces of Japanese sheetings, drills and jeans, and various smaller lots of other goods, though these, in which Lancashire is chiefly concerned do not, unfortunately, figure very prominently owing, of course, to their comparative dearth.

In addition to the genuine business recently done there has also undoubtedly been a good deal of speculative buying on the part of those who are able to finance such operations, and from present indications these should not prove unprofitable, at least in the dried and bleached sections, since replacement is out of the question both as to price and date of delivery.

PIRACY IN THE WEST RIVER DELTA.

Kwangtung Province is in many ways the most progressive of the 18 provinces in China. In one skillful art she has never been backward; the technique of piracy has always been an open book within her boundaries, writes a correspondent in a Northern contemporary. These "pirates," "bandits," "brigands," call them what you will, continue to be very much of a nuisance in the four districts of the West River Delta. They perhaps excel in kidnapping, and the blackmail levied is not trifling. Returned emigrants who have been in the States are very often the victims. Some time ago \$10,000 was demanded of a man. The sum seemed a huge one to him, and he became adamant and obstinately refused to pay. In return he was divided into two portions.

THE IMITATION PEARL CASE. SENTENCE REDUCED.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, the employe at the Sun Company's store, Des Vaux Road, who was sentenced, a week ago, to six months' imprisonment for a swindle in connection with \$1,000 worth of imitation pearls, and other property, was put back in the dock and told that his case had been reconsidered. Mr. Lindell said that, in view of his youth, and to save him from banishment, the sentence would be reduced to three months, to give the lad another chance. "Thank you," said the lad, earnestly, literally shaking hands with himself as he was removed.

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| Kashin Hotel | Matsushima — Park Hotel | Nikko — Nikko Hotel | Tokyo Station Hotel |
| Kanazawa — Kanazawa Hotel | Miyajima — Miyajima Hotel | Osaka — Osaka Hotel | Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel |
| Kobe — Kobe Hotel | Miyazaki — Miyazaki Hotel | San-yo Hotel | Grand Hotel |
| Oriental Hotel | Fujiya Hotel | Shimonoseki — Shimonoseki Hotel | |
| Tor Hotel | | | |

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taihoku — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSEN

Keijo (Seoul) — Chosen Hotel
Fusan — Fusan Station Hotel
Shingishu — Shingishu Station Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

Changchun — Yamato Hotel
Dairen — Yamato Hotel
Hsichang — Yamato Hotel
Hotel (Mukden) — Yamato Hotel
Ryojun (Port Arthur) — Yamato Hotel

"MUI TSAI" CANED ON THE FACE.**MEDICAL EVIDENCE OF SEVERE BEATINGS.****DEFENDANT DISCHARGED WITH A CAUTION.**

Before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistrate's Court, on Saturday, an apparently well-to-do Chinese woman, wearing several gold ornaments, was charged with assaulting a girl, named Li Chun Kwai, aged 11 years. The defendant was described on the charge sheet as Kwok Yung Sang (21), widow, of 9, Li Chit Street. The police prosecuted on instructions by the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.

Mr. Woo represented the defendant. Dr. W. B. A. Moore, superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, gave evidence that on May 15th he examined the child and found the following injuries:—

A small contused wound on the left side of the head, which had bled slightly.

Three bruises on the forehead.

Two marks of caning on the face; one on the left eye-lid, and one just below the eye.

A bruise on the right cheek.

About 14 marks of caning on the left shoulder, the upper arm, and chest.

Five marks of caning on the right shoulder and arm.

One cane-mark on the right buttock.

Dr. Moore said that all of these marks of caning were recent; none of the injuries were, in themselves, serious.

The Magistrate: Do you think the girl had been beaten severely?

Dr. Moore: Yes.

The child, who was so small that she could not see over the ledge of the witness box, then gave evidence. Very little information could be extracted from her and what she said exonerated her mistress.

To Mr. Woo's questions, the child returned almost inaudible, monosyllabic answers. Mr. Woo suggested to her that she was fond of her mistress, that her mistress treated her well, and to these and similar inquiries the child said "Yes."

Mr. Woo: Do you remember stealing a gold-plated ear-pick some time ago?

Yes.

You said that for three cents, didn't you?

Did you get caned for that?

At one time, you stole 10 cents regularly every day for 60 days?

The Magistrate (with a smile): She will be getting banished soon, if she admits all these offences.

The child could say that there were 50 ten-cent pieces in 50 and said she was not beaten for stealing this money. A friend of her mistress's beat her once.

Mr. Chun King Ming, an exchange broker, told the Magistrate that he reported to the police about the beatings the child received. He lived in the same house; he had often urged the defendant not to beat the child. He had not intended to report the matter but on one day he was informed by his children that the child was bleeding. "I could not bear this," said the witness, "so I went out to look for the police. I wanted them to warn her against beating the child. I have nothing more against her, if she is sorry for what she has done."

With regard to the beating that formed the subject of the charge, the witness declared that he could tell by the accompanying sounds that the defendant was using the cane. He indicated that he had seen there long enough, and had heard enough beatings, to differentiate between those administered by the defendant and by her friend.

The Magistrate: Do they often beat her?

Witness: Yes, often, but on this occasion she beat her more severely than usual. He added that he ceased to be on friendly terms with the defendant because of these beatings and because she would not listen to his protests.

Cross-examined, he denied that he had ill-feelings towards the defendant because she would not take up an investment in land that he suggested to her.

Mr. Woo asked the Magistrate to discharge the defendant on the ground that there was no direct evidence that she had beaten the child. She declared that her friend administered all the beatings that the child received.

The Magistrate: If she is in a cubicle and another person beats the child, she is a party to it.

The defendant, giving evidence, said she only beat the child with light strokes, and not more than seven or eight at a time. She had told her friend "not to beat the girl so much because she was so young."

On an undertaking being given that the child would be returned to her mother, the Magistrate discharged the defendant with a caution.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.**SHIPPING COMPANY'S RESPONSIBILITY.**

At the Magistrate's Court, on Saturday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, Mr. M. K. Lo applied for a re-hearing of the case in which the Sai Hing S.S. Company, owners of the s.s. *Chung On*, was fined \$3,000 for allowing the vessel to be used for the transportation of illicit opium. Mr. Lo said evidence was heard at the last hearing as to the precautions taken by the officers of the ship to prevent smuggling.

The Magistrate granted the application, and the Captain of the vessel went into the witness box. In reply to Mr. Lo he said that the ship was on the regular run between Wuchow and Hongkong. Samshui was the terminal port before the vessel came to Hongkong.

There were also some intermediate ports between Wuchow and Samshui at which the vessel sometimes called on the way down the river. The vessel was regularly searched both at Wuchow and Samshui, and occasionally at one of the intermediate ports. On this particular occasion the vessel was searched three times by the Chinese customs authorities and nothing was found. The vessel was carrying, besides other cargo, 800 pigs and several head of cattle, which were kept in the 'tween deck, next to the engine room. Beside the searches made by the Chinese customs, a search was made by the officials of the ship accompanied by guards.

Mr. Lo: The guards also search the vessel independently of the officers of the vessel. What inducement do they get for so doing?

The witness: They get a percentage for everything they turn over to the company. I forget how much it is; 30 per cent. I think.

So that there could not possibly be any opium hidden in the engine-room without it being discovered?—No, I do not think that anything as small as a box of matches could go undetected.

Could the place where the pigs and cattle were kept be thoroughly searched?—In a month's time, probably. You see, they are shipped in bulk and not in baskets. That is the dirtiest part of the ship and is shut off.

You are convinced that every precaution was taken to prevent smuggling?

Yes.

And you are satisfied that the search was so thorough that the opium could not have been in the engine-room during the trip?—I am positive on that point.

Then where do you think the opium came from. It was found on board you know?—I am sure it came from the "pig men." Their quarter is just off the engine-room. There are two doors leading to it, and there was nothing to prevent them from dumping the opium in the engine-room when the revenue officers came on board.

What about the boy mentioned in the case as having absconded?—I think the opium was passed to him by the "pig men" when the searchers came. He ran away because he was scared.

Mr. N. L. Smith: How do you account for the opium being found in the engineers' store-room?

The witness: I think it was put there by the boy. He added that the boy was a substitute for one of the regular crew. They often had substitutes on board, specially during the festival season. These men made one trip and then went away, and no one could stop them. In fact one never knew immediately before a trip if any substitutes were coming aboard. He had been over 30 years on the China Coast, and had worked for many Chinese companies, and he had never come across a company which was more strict against smuggling than the Sai Hing Co.

Addressing the Magistrate, Mr. Lo submitted that the captain's evidence proved that every precaution had been taken by the officials of the ship, and therefore no offence had been committed under the ordinance. The company could not be held responsible for the "pig men."

The Magistrate said that he was quite clear on the point of the law, in view of the fact that one of the crew had absconded, and his decision must therefore stand, but he would adjourn the case to reconsider the question of fine.

The old offices of the *N.C. Daily News* on the Bund in Shanghai are to give place to a new building within the next two years which, our contemporary says, will be the tallest office building in Shanghai, unless someone comes along in the meantime to lower the record in this respect. Due to the width of the Bund this is possible, for elsewhere in the city the building-by-laws prevent the erection of an edifice higher than one a half times the width of the road. Consequently the eight storeys that are planned with the twin cupolas one at each end of the facade will attain a height of 140ft. as against the Palace Hotel which is just a little under 100ft. That is true of the front portion of the building—the greater half—for behind only seven stories are contemplated. The whole will stand on an area with a cliff frontage and a depth of 170ft., these being the dimensions of the building site and not the plot on which it stands.

COMPANY MEETING.**HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.**

The 22nd annual meeting of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang presided, and there were present the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and Mr. D. G. M. Bernard (directors), Mr. F. Marsh (manager), and Messrs. Chan Siu Ki, Leung Yau Po, Leung Wing Sang, Young Sing, A. J. G. Rosser, T. E. Pearce, L. E. Ozorio, O. Baptista, Leung Fat Tin, To Tso Hing, Siu Kam, A. S. Ellis, W. Fraser and Ip Fook (shareholders).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—the report and accounts having been in your hands for the prescribed period I will, with your permission, follow the usual procedure and take them as read.

The net profit for the year under review, after making due allowance for depreciation, is \$464,912.19, and I think you will agree that is a very satisfactory result. With the sum of \$135,250.11 brought forward from last account there is \$600,162.30 available for distribution, and this your Directors recommend be disposed of as follows:—

To pay a dividend of \$1.50 per share on 239,120 shares \$358,680.00

To place to reserve for new plant 100,000.00

To pay a bonus to staff 28,719.24

To carry forward to next account 112,764.06

\$600,162.30

The reserve for new plant is towards the cost of sundry extensions now in progress, to which I shall refer later.

The bonus to staff represents 20 per cent of annual salaries, and I sincerely trust that this suggested recognition of their services will be unanimously agreed to.

Although the amount allocated to depreciation on this occasion is less than last year liberal provision has been made in that connection, and the second-hand plant which was purchased during the war at high prices now stands in the Company's books at a conservative figure.

The number of units sold during the year was 10,224,000, an increase of 25 per cent. on the previous 12 months. A certain amount of difficulty is still being experienced in dealing with a growing demand for electric supply, principally due to the delayed delivery by manufacturers in England of new generating and distributing plant, and under the circumstances it has not been possible to close down the Wanchai Station as we anticipated.

At our meeting last year I mentioned the probability of a licence being granted to the Company to supply electricity throughout the island, but unfortunately there has been some delay and the matter is still unsettled. When the Government first mooted this question of licence we were led to believe that the necessity to extend would be given without delay, and it is, therefore, somewhat disappointing that nothing of a definite nature has so far eventuated. I have reason to believe, however, that the matter is now engaging the attention of Government, and I need hardly remind you that when their proposals are communicated to us they will be laid before shareholders for ratification.

Your directors, realizing that the granting of such licence would necessitate the provision of plant to cope with the increased demand for electrical energy, have made provision for further new generating plant, and for the renewing of the distributing system in the densely populated portion of the City.

The first of the new generating sets has already arrived and is now being erected; a second set is due this year, and when both are in running order we shall be able to close down the old Wanchai Station. It will then be possible from our new station at North Point to deal with double the present load, and at the same time have an ample reserve of plant, which we have not got at the moment.

The renewing of our distributing system in the densely populated portion of the City has become necessary owing to the increase in load, and it is proposed to replace the present system, which is becoming obsolete, by a modern system of transformer substations. The Company's consulting engineers having strongly recommended that our pressure of supply should be raised to 200 Volts, provision has, therefore, been made for doing this when the new system of distribution is installed.

It will be obvious to you, that the programme of extensions as outlined cannot be carried through without considerable capital expenditure, but you must remember that when completed we shall have sufficient plant to double the present output, and there is abundant evidence that the business of electric supply will continue to bring in a fair return on the money invested.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CURIOUS POLICE COURT CASE.**DEFENDANT WHO DENIED TOO MUCH.****"AN ATTEMPT TO COMPOUND A FELONY."**

"A game of hide-and-seek round a tram-car," as the Magistrate described it, led to a man being charged with pocket-picking at the Magistrate's Court, on Saturday, before Mr. B. E. Lindell. The way in which the evidence of the complainant and a tram-conductor was given also led the Magistrate to say that there seemed to have been a most scandalous attempt to compound a felony.

The complainant, who was absent when the case was called on, a week ago, said he was the master of an exchange shop. On May 13th, on a crowded tram-car, going East, the defendant jostled him. The car stopped at Pedder Street and at that moment the defendant took a bundle of notes from his pocket and bolted. He gave chase; the defendant ran right round the tram and he caught him at the point where they got off the tram. Defendant threw down the notes and complainant picked them up.

The complainant said he was the only person who chased the defendant, and the only person who held him when caught. Police-sergeant Rozekwy, however, stated that he saw three men running and two men holding the defendant when caught. The third man went away before the Sergeant could get his name and address.

The tram-conductor saw "three or four men running"; he declared he could identify neither the complainant nor the defendant. He seemed chiefly anxious to assure the Magistrate that he was not to blame that so many people were standing on his car.

In view of the complainant's demeanour and his answers to questions, the Magistrate asked him if he had been approached by the defendant to withdraw the case. He admitted that he had, but said he had declined to treat.

The defendant, on oath, said he was a washerman, with a business of his own (but he could not produce a trade-card, when asked for one). He denied the whole story and said he was waiting at Pedder Street to board the car when the complainant seized him.

The Magistrate: What about this game of hide-and-seek round the tram?

The defendant said he knew nothing of it.

Mr. Haywood, who represented the defendant, said he was a respectable tradesman and all the direct evidence against him was the word of the complainant, which, said Mr. Haywood, could not be accepted in view of the obvious lies he had told on some points.

The Magistrate convicted the defendant.

The police then put in the defendant's record.

The Magistrate: He has only three previous convictions and a banishment against him? No, I am sorry; he got off twice—once previous conviction and a banishment.

Mr. Haywood assured his Worship that he did not know of this record when he spoke of the defendant as a man of good character.

A sentence of three months' imprisonment was imposed and the Magistrate added the comment, reported above, as to an attempt to compound a felony.

I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, and I think they have been recorded shall be taken to answer to the best of my ability; any questions the shareholders may desire to put.

Mr. T. E. Pearce said:—I rise with pleasure to second the resolution now before the meeting. The figures placed before us speaking for themselves, and show a remarkable record of the rapid growth of the Company's business. It must be a relief to the Agents and the Board to know that the difficulties regarding delivery of new machinery are gradually being overcome. It is certainly gratifying to shareholders to learn of the large increased demand for the Company's electric supply, and to know that steps have been taken to insure a large and adequate supply for future expansion. I feel I am voicing the sentiments of the shareholders generally by extending their thanks to the Staff, Board of Directors and the Agents, for the able way in which this Company's affairs are managed.

The motion was carried.

Mr. A. J. W. Rosser moved that the appointment of Mr. D. G. M. Bernard to a seat on the directorate be confirmed.

Mr. Chau Siu Ki seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Leung Yau Po moved that Messrs. A. O. Lang and G. M. Dodwell be re-elected as directors.

Mr. L. E. Ozorio seconded, and it was carried.

Mr. A. E. Ellis moved that Mr. C. Burnett Brown, A.C.A., be re-elected auditor at a remuneration of \$1,000.

Mr. O. Baptista seconded, and it was unanimously agreed.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**Have a large selection of Boots & Shoes in Black—****Brown—Patent Leathers, and White Canvas in all sizes for****INFANTS, BOYS, GIRLS,****MAIDS & YOUTHS****and offer the entire stock for this week only****AT****25% REDUCTION****INFANTS' KID STRAP SHOES****in Black, Brown & White.****WHITE CANVAS SHOES****with Neolin Soles.****BROWN LEATHER LACE SHOES****A strong make for School wear****ALSO IN BLACK GLACE KID.****BOYS' BLACK LEATHER BOOTS****FOR BOYS OF 5 to 12 years.****MAIDS' WHITE BUCK LACE BOOTS****WITH PATENT GOLOSH.****LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.****ESTABLISHED 1850.****SHIPCHANDLERS.****COMPLETE SHIP'S OUTFITS.****DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.****OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.****ENGINEERS' TOOLS, BLOCKS AND TACKLE.****HEMP AND MANILA ROPES ALL SIZES.****PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.****SOLE AGENTS, FOR DOBBIE McINNIS'S NAUTICAL SPECIALTIES.****HONGKONG.****Tel. 1741.****97****NEW RECORDS****A2798 (INDIA****BLUES****A2797 (FIRST ROSE OF SUMMER****SOMEBODY'S HEART****A2840 (I WANT A DADDY****YOUR ONCE-IN-A-WHILE****A2841 (BURMESE BELLES****RAINBOW OF MY DREAMS****ANDERSON'S****(THE RECORD SHOP)****98****Powell****TELEPHONE 3146.****COOL AND COMFORTABLE****SUMMER UNDERWEAR.****Our underwear has been very carefully selected and comprises some beautifully soft non-irritating garments; the special weaves are not only porous, and consequently cool, but absorbent.****AGENTS FOR THE****"AERTEX" CELLULAR CO.****99**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have this day appointed CHARLES E. RICHARDSON our Hongkong Agent. Mr. RICHARDSON will handle all matters pertaining to U.S. Shipping Board vessels operated by FRANK WATKINS & COMPANY sailing at Hongkong.

H. W. BURCHARD,
Local Manager.
Hongkong, May 23rd, 1921. [970]

THE BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

INVITES

TENDERS for the construction of the new Board of Conservancy Works, OFFICES at Tai Sha Tow, Canton.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Offices of the Board's Architects, Messrs. Little, Adams & Wood, Shamenee. No pledge to accept the lowest or any tenders.

The accepted contractor will be required to deposit \$50,000 cash security. Sealed and endorsed tenders marked "Office Building" are to be sent in to the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung, The Bund, not later than June 1st, 1921.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF. [973]

SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S. "CADMUS"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above-named Ship with Engines and Boilers and various auxiliary machinery on board.

Full particulars of the Ship, conditions of sale, and permits to view the ship may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Forms of Tender will be issued on application to the undersigned. A deposit of \$100 is required before forms of Tender can be issued.

The vessel will be on view from the 23rd May to the 10th June, inclusive, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and tenders must reach the Commodore's Office not later than 12 Noon, on Monday, 27th June.

Length over all ... 211 ft.
Length between Perpendiculars ... 195 ft.
Breadth extreme ... 33 ft. 6 in.
Depth in hold (Top of Keel to) ... 15 ft. 3 in.
Upper Deck Beam at side ... 15 ft. 3 in.
Nominal Displacement ... 1070 Tons.
Propelling Machinery: Vertical Inverted Triple Expansion (Twin of 1,400 I.H.P.).
Cylinders: High, Two of 11 ft. 6 in. diameter.
Low, Two of 10 ft. 6 in. diameter.
Stroke: 20 in.
Boilers: Nickel-steel Water Tube, 4 No.
H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer.
Hongkong, May 19th, 1921. [971]

S.S. "YALOU"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON ANTWERP, HAYRE AND LA PALICE in connection with above steamer are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable are being landed and stored at their risks into the basements and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 23rd May, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 31st May, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on Saturday, the 23rd May, at 10 A.M.

No fire insurance has been effected.
E. HODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 22nd, 1921. [979]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE Management has to announce that the NEW WING EXTENSION and the NEW GARAGE will be completed during the month of June, 1921.

The Management having received numerous applications for monthly quotations from local residents who are not owners of private cars, have decided to allocate a limited number of rooms for this purpose, and now beg to announce the following inclusive rates:

Two (2) persons occupying one double room with private bath, covering attendance, meals (which may be taken either at the Repulse Bay Hotel or at the Hongkong Hotel Main Dining Room) and transportation, i.e. one trip in and out each day during specified hours (including Sundays and Public Holidays) \$50 per month for two persons.

Four (4) persons occupying two double rooms with private bath, covering attendance, meals (which may be taken either at the Repulse Bay Hotel or at the Hongkong Hotel Main Dining Room) and transportation, i.e. one trip in and out each day during specified hours (including Sundays and Public Holidays) \$50 per month for two persons.

The differences in rates above quoted is explained as follows: The rate of \$50 is for two persons in one car, and the second quotation of \$50 covers cases where four persons are prepared to share one car for transportation.

No extra charge to residents will be made in connection with the regular Tea and Dinner Dainties or Entertainments held at the Repulse Bay Hotel.

Monthly residents will also be entitled to the free use of the individual bathing tanks on the beach.

For further information apply in writing to the undersigned.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[983]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. C. H. BASTO a Partner in our firm.
LITTLE, ADAMS & WOOD.
Hongkong, May 20th, 1921. [968]

NOTICE.

I hereby beg to notify the public that this Consulate will not be responsible for any debts incurred by EINAR JOHNSSEN previously of the Norwegian steamship "Provinsien".

SVERRE BERG,
Acting Consul for Norway.
Hongkong, May 10th, 1921. [969]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, June 4th, 1921. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables.
Entries close TUESDAY, 24th May. [947]

MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE post of MEDICAL OFFICER in the port of Chinkiang, China, is shortly falling VACANT. Enquiries should be addressed to the SECRETARY, BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Chinkiang. [940]

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

EFFECTIVE from this date, Mr. PERCY A. COX has been appointed General Agent of THE CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., at Hongkong, succeeding Mr. J. H. WALLACE, who has retired from the Company's service.

WM. T. PAYNE,
Manager,
Japan and China.
Hongkong, May 20th, 1921. [961]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 48th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, MAY 27th, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 14th to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 15th, 1921. [903]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 55th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, MAY 27th, 1921, at 12.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 15th, 1921. [904]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 52nd ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, MAY 27th, 1921, at 12.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 15th, 1921. [905]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st May, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May, to TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1921, both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 21st 1921. [965]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Comfort Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories. Motor Launch "Deysing".

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following resolution:

1.—That the Directors of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Company is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the capital of the Company being from time to time increased from 20 millions of dollars the present authorised capital of the Company to 50 millions of dollars.

2.—That the Capital of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION be forthwith increased from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 by the creation of 40,000 New Shares of \$125 each to be issued at the price of \$70 on the terms after mentioned. Shareholders on the Eastern Registers to pay for their allotments at the rate of exchange for the Company's demand Bills on London on the day on which the instalments are due.

3.—That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three shares of which on the 28th day of May, 1921, Shareholders shall respectively be the registered holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.

4.—That the payment of the sum of \$70 per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz:—

1st instalment of \$25 on the 1st day of July, 1921.

2nd and final instalment of \$25 on the 1st day of October, 1921.

5.—That the Directors issue to Shareholders, holding shares less than or not a multiple of three, a fractional certificate in respect of each share less than three or in excess of a multiple of three and allot one New Share to every person who shall produce three such Fractional Certificates on or before the 1st day of July, 1921, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.

6.—That after payment of the first instalment, and pending payment of the remaining instalment, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Shares entitling the holders on payment of the remaining instalment, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging scrip certificates and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the owners of the shares respectively represented by such Scrip Certificates.

7.—That interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum be allowed out of the profits of the Company on instalments paid in advance of the dates when the same become due, and that registered holders of Scrip Certificates for New Shares be entitled in respect of such New Shares to participate in future dividends on an equality with the old shares, in proportion to the instalments paid up and from due dates for payment of same.

8.—That interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum be charged on each instalment not punctually paid, and be paid with each such instalment.

9.—That all moneys received from premium on the said New Shares be added to the Sterling Reserve Fund, For The HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 23rd, 1921. [987]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the following Goods at present stored in No. 1 Godown of the above-named Company at West Point, in the name of CHAN-SUI PAK (陳瑞柏) are taken delivery of within THIRTY DAYS from May 12th, 1921, and the charges due in respect thereof paid, they will be sold by Public Auction:—

Lot 3489—A Co. LONDON—60 Cases

Lot 4430—LONDON—25 Cases

Lot 4467—NO MARK—40 Cases

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 13th, 1921. [982]

INTIMATION

AMERICAN

CONFECTIONERY.

We have just received

a small consignment of

very High-Class American

Chocolates from the well-

known firm of Bunte

Brothers, Chicago.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

BIRTH.

STUBBS.—At Government House, Hongkong, on May 21st, Lady Stubbs, of a daughter. [969]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 23RD, 1921.

THE CONSORTIUM.

While the speeches delivered in London at the dinner given by the British Banking Group represented in the China Consortium in honour of Mr. T. W. LAMONT, the chief delegate of the American Group, add nothing to the public knowledge of the objects of the Consortium, it is perhaps well that the aims of the Consortium should be kept constantly before the world, and before the Chinese people particularly. China stands in great need of money for industrial as well as administrative purposes, but until China, in the words of Sir CHARLES ADDIS, has a "Government capable of governing" it is evident that she can hope for but little help from the Consortium. The period of inaction which has elapsed since the formation of the Consortium and the contemplation of a further period of inaction for so long as the present differences between North and South exist must go far to satisfy the Chinese people that the Consortium is concerned only with the stability of the Government and not with its form. In the words of Sir CHARLES ADDIS, the Consortium has no intention of interfering directly or indirectly in domestic politics in China. It is recognised by the Consortium that "China can only be saved by her own exertions," but it is patent that the simple fact that a common agreement exists among the principal foreign Powers in regard to lending money is a protection and safeguard to China of incalculable value. Moreover, there are not wanting signs that it is proving a direct incentive to exertion. Chinese co-operation was invited by the Consortium, and alluding to the fact that a syndicate of Chinese banks has been formed for, among other purposes,

the funding of the floating debt of China, cheers were evoked when Sir CHARLES ADDIS said that if this new movement led to the mobilising of the people's savings for national purposes, the purpose of the Consortium will be achieved. It would certainly represent a very remarkable change in the attitude of the people towards their own Government where the lending of money is concerned, and when public confidence in the Government has been established to that extent there will certainly be very much less hesitation on the part of the Consortium to embark on the operations they contemplate.

The speeches contain no reference to any early prospect of a loan by the Consortium to China, and we are not sure that the objections which the Chinese Minister of Finance entertained towards the Consortium last November have been entirely removed. Mr. CHOW TAU-CHI while saying that it was necessary that the Government of China should secure at this juncture financial aid for constructive purposes, declared in writing that he personally could not advise that any agreement embodying conditions calculated to establish a financial monopoly should be signed with any bank or group of banks. China, he said, and particularly himself, heartily welcomed the evidence of good will on the part of foreign financiers afforded by the formation of the Consortium with the object of assisting China in her reorganisation, "but expected that it would be manifested in a manner which will leave no doubt in the minds of the people of China as to the motives which animate foreign bankers, and which will correct the impression now prevailing that their national freedom is being mortgaged." It has been made abundantly clear that the "motives which animate the foreign bankers" may be summed up in the phrase that they desire to safeguard the integrity of China and at the same time to see that the safety of whatever capital they may lend to China is adequately guaranteed. They seek nothing more, and if ever the national freedom of China were menaced by the conditions of any loan made to China it would clearly be the direct result of incompetence, or worse, on the part of the Government. There can be no doubt that the mere recognition of responsibility to the Consortium would have a most wholesome influence upon the administration which would, in all probability, save it from the perils and dangers the Government, or the Minister of Finance at least, at present professes to fear.

M. Mischa Elman did not perform at the Theatre Royal on Saturday owing to indisposition.

The name of Mr. E. D. da Roza, has been added to the list of those qualified to act in Hongkong as auditors.

It is proposed to lease Crown land at Quarry Bay, comprising portions of the foreshore and sea bed measuring 155,320 square feet.

A full list of local Justices of the Peace, published in the *Government Gazette* shows that there are 61 official and 137 unofficial justices.

H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs are issuing invitations to a reception and ball at Government House on June 3rd, the King's Birthday.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe to be Captain Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 1st January, 1920.

The birth of a daughter on Saturday to H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs is especially noteworthy as being, we believe, the first birth which has occurred at Government House.

On inquiry at Government House, last night, we learned that mother and infant are doing well.

The *Canton Times* says: "We have learnt from authentic sources that the Government has received from the British Consulate an official denial of the recent rumour that British gun-boats were engaged in the transportation of munitions up the West River. This should serve to satisfy the Cantonese and put a stop to the spread of such incredible reports."

It is announced in the *Government Gazette* that the Governor-in-Council has amended the regulations under the Waterworks Ordinance so that in future the charge for the consumption of excess filtered water will be seventy-five cents per 1,000 gallons as against the old charge of fifty cents, whilst the charge for excess unfiltered water will be thirty-five cents per 1,000 gallons as against twenty-five cents formerly.

In the *Government Gazette* it is notified that the Mexican Authorities will refuse admittance to Mexico to any Chinese emigrant not in possession of one of the following documents:—(a) A passport issued by the Mexican Foreign Office, (b) A passport issued by the Chinese Charge d'Affaires resident in Mexico and visated by the Mexican Foreign Office, and (c) A passport issued by the Chinese Foreign Office at Peking and visated by a Mexican Consular official.

The Order-in-Council made on December 21st, 1920, is published in the current issue of the *Hongkong Government Gazette*. Under this Order it is provided that every person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the Court who prints, publishes or offers for sale any printed or written newspaper or other publication containing seditious matter, or has in his possession with intent to publish or distribute any such newspaper or other publication, shall be guilty of a grave offence against the Principal Order, and may, in addition to, or in lieu of, any other punishment be ordered to give security for good behaviour or to be deported.

A desire has been expressed that a Pastoral Staff and a Signet Ring should be provided for the use of the Bishop of Victoria. Seven sketch plans were submitted to the Diocesan Conference in March, 1921, and the approved design by Birks of Vancouver will cost \$1,250, in silver gilt, including leather case. It is also proposed to have a replica in blackwood made locally, for use in distant parts of the Diocese, at a cost not exceeding \$100. The estimated cost of a Signet Ring, with amethyst engraved with the Arms of the Diocese, for sealing, to be obtained from England, is \$300. Allowing say \$100, for the cost of insurance premiums for five years, the total estimated cost is \$1,650. Promises of subscriptions are being invited.

PLAGUE-INFECTED HOUSES. SANITARY BOARD TAKES SPECIAL MEASURES.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board to consider the procedure to be adopted to deal with a plague-infected block of houses in Caine Road was held at the Sanitary Board Office at noon, on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins presided, and there were also present Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. S. W. To, Mr. Chow Shu Son, Lieut.-Colonel Humphrey, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN explained that the meeting was called to receive a report from the Medical Officer of Health regarding several plague cases found in certain houses in Caine Road and to decide upon the measures to be adopted. He asked Dr. Pearce to explain the circumstances.

Dr. Pearce said that three cases of plague had occurred in Caine Road. The first case occurred in No. 23 on the 17th May, the next in No. 21 on the same day and a third in No. 17 on the 19th May. On visiting the houses he was informed that although no rats had so far been caught there was reason to believe that they were numerous. The occupiers of the ground floor of No. 21 told him that they were troubled with rats and the tenant of the first floor of No. 23, Mr. Wong Kam Fuk, complained of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, said that he saw a dead rat on the stairs of No. 23 a few days ago. The Medical Officer of Health added that he had ordered the removal of all ceilings from the houses in which plague cases had occurred but he had no power to take similar action in houses in which no plague was known to have occurred unless the Board directed him to do so. He suggested that the Board should order a whole block to be dealt with under by-law 2 of the by-laws governing the Prevention of Epidemic Disease.

Mr. ALABASTER: Of course, the Board has to pay compensation under the by-law.

Dr. PEARCE: Compensation is provided for.

Mr. CHOW SHU-SON: How many deaths have occurred?

Dr. PEARCE: There have been three cases, and I think all have died.

Mr. CHOW SHU-SON: Have infected rats been discovered?

Dr. PEARCE: We are not able to get any infected rats, although we have strong suspicions that there are some in the houses. A dead rat was seen on the stairs of a resident told me.

Mr. ALABASTER said that to conform to the by-law the particular health district should be declared infected and the Board could then give the prescribed powers respecting these houses. He moved that the powers asked for by the Medical Officer of Health be awarded.

This was seconded by Dr. KOCH and carried.

Dr. PEARCE: I should like to assure the Board and the public that there is no need for alarm. So far there have only been 29 cases of plague this year. We are now at the very height of the plague season and we may congratulate ourselves that although I have to ask for power to deal with this block of houses, plague is not bad in the Colony at present.

The meeting then terminated.

CHINESE CONSORTIUM: SIR CHARLES ADDIS DISCUSSES PROSPECTS.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY: AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S VIEWS.

RIOTS IN EGYPT:

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RIOTS IN EGYPT.

MOB STONES EUROPEANS.

CAIRO, May 21st.

Further extensive rioting occurred to-day, following the funeral of a rioter killed in the disturbances. Crowds persistently attacked the police. After three hours the Egyptian Cavalry was called out.

It is believed that 3 rioters were killed and 11 wounded. In spite of the restraint of the police, considerable damage was done. A number of Europeans were stoned, including Reuter's correspondent, who narrowly escaped injury.

DISTURBANCE IN ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, May 21st.

There have been demonstrations throughout the day in favour of Zaghloul Pasha. These occasioned rioting, in which British military and policemen tried to restore order. One rioter was killed. Curfew was enforced at 1 o'clock at night.

7 KILLED; 30 INJURED.

ALEXANDRIA, May 21st.

In yesterday's rioting, 7 were killed and 30 injured.

POPE'S GIFT TO IRELAND.

APPEAL FOR PEACE.

LONDON, May 22nd.

His Holiness the Pope has sent the Irish White Cross Society, through Cardinal Logue, £2,750 to relieve distress in Ireland.

In the covering letter, which was read in all the Roman Catholic churches in Ireland, to-day, the Pope appeals to both sides in Ireland to cease strife, and urges that the issue between them be referred to a body selected by the whole Irish nation, and when this conference published its findings the more influential men among both the parties should meet, with a view of settling the question in a sincere spirit of peace and reconciliation.

ITALIAN GENERAL ELECTION.

FINAL RESULTS.

ROME, May 21st.

The final results in the elections are:—Coalitionists, 189; Socialists, 124; Catholics, 108; Communists, 15; other groups 101, of whom the Fascist Nationalists and Agrarians, a strong bloc of 63, are pledged to prevent Socialist obstruction.

STEWARDS' STRIKE.

NEW YORK SYMPATHISERS CREATE SCENE.

New York, May 21st.

Strikers besieged the piers, when the *Aquitania* was being docked on May 14th, abusing the volunteer stewards. Stones were thrown at the police, who fired in the air, dispersing the demonstrators. The passengers landed undisturbed.

AUSTRALIANS' TOUR.

INTERESTING MARYLEBONE INNINGS.

LONDON, May 21st.

At Lords, in glorious weather and on a fast wicket, before a crowd of 20,000, most interesting cricket was witnessed, Marylebone compiling 284 runs. Evans contributed 69 unfinished and Hubble 42. Armstrong took 4 wickets for 51 runs.

CARUSO'S RETURN.

New York, May 21st.

The inclusion of Caruso's name in the list of the Metropolitan Opera artists for the Autumn season has ended speculation as to whether Caruso would sing again after his illness.

AMERICAN PRESENTATION TO WOMAN SCIENTIST. PRESIDENT HARDING'S TRIBUTE TO MADAME CURIE.

WASHINGTON, May 20th.

A unique presentation was carried out ceremoniously at the White House when President Harding, on behalf of the women of the United States, handed Madame Curie, now visiting America, a phial containing a gramme of radium. The President in eloquent vein greeted her as foremost among scientists in an age of science and a leader among women. The President paid a tribute to her immortal work for humanity.

(Madame Curie and her husband, the late Professor Curie, discovered radium.)

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, May 20th.

Derby beat Worcester by eight wickets. Yorkshire beat Warwick by 308 runs. Lancashire beat Northants by ten wickets. Glamorgan beat Sussex by 23 runs. Surrey beat Leicester by eight wickets. Middlesex beat Nottinghamshire by six wickets.

ADMIRAL SIMS VISITING ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 20th.

As a compliment to Rear-Admiral Sims, who is proceeding to England aboard the *Cedric*, British destroyers will meet the liner off Liverpool on the 22nd inst. and escort her into the Mersey. Rear-Admiral Sims will receive the Doctorate of Laws of Cambridge on the 31st inst.

GERMANY AND THE DISARMAMENT ULTIMATUM.

BERLIN, May 21st.

It is semi-officially stated that the Government unreservedly fulfilled the disarmament ultimatum before the expiration of the first period fixed—namely, noon of the 20th inst.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, May 20th.

It is officially stated that nearly two million people are registered as unemployed in the United Kingdom, in addition to over a million on short time.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

BILLS TO BE INTRODUCED.

It is announced in the *Government Gazette* that two new Bills will shortly be introduced in the Legislative Council and the drafts of them are published for general information.

CROWN LANDS.

The first is an Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900.

The Object and Reasons state:—This Bill contains the three following main provisions:—

(a) The customary 10 per cent. allowance for compulsory acquisition is to be abolished.

(b) The compensation is to be based on the amount which the property would fetch in the open market if sold by a willing seller.

(c) No compensation is to be given in respect of any use of the land which is not in accordance with the terms of the Crown lease under which the land is held.

Paragraph (c) of clause 2 is intended to prevent claims being made on public moneys in respect of uses of the land which are not in accordance with the terms of the Crown lease. Such claims are sometimes made, and they are generally supported by the production of permits to use the land in that particular way. Though such permits are intended to be only temporary they are often renewed from year to year for long periods, and the argument is that the Crown must be taken to have waived the breach of the Crown lease. It has also been argued that the expectation of the continued renewal of such permits must be taken into account in fixing the compensation.

Clause 3 of the Bill is intended to save existing arbitration from coming under the stricter provisions of clause 3 of the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 5 are intended to get over a difficulty which sometimes occurs in the New Territories when owners, or co-owners, are absent from the Colony or cannot be found.

The other is an Ordinance to amend further the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1885.

The Object and Reasons state:—Paragraph (4) of section 73 of the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1885, provides that where a Bill is drawn out of but payable in the Colony, and the sum payable is not expressed in the currency of this Colony, the amount shall, in the absence of some express stipulation, be calculated according to the rate of exchange for sight drafts at the place of payment on the day that the bill is payable. It is not in accordance with the banking practice in this Colony. According to that practice the amount in Hongkong currency is calculated according to the rate of exchange on the actual date of payment. This seems reasonable, as exchange might vary considerably between the day when the Bill was payable and the day when it was actually paid. It is not possible to meet this difficulty by fixing exchange on the day when the Bill is payable, because the Bill might be paid elsewhere, e.g., in the United Kingdom, when no question of exchange would arise, or it might not be paid at all. The Bill is intended to amend the Ordinance so as to agree with the local banking practice.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY. MR. HUGHES DEFINES AUSTRALIAN VIEW.

LONDON, May 22nd.

The Australian Premier Mr. W. M. Hughes, in the course of a very important speech on Empire policy, said that the Imperial Conference was called specially to deal with the naval defence of the Empire. Until recently the Dominions had no voice in the Empire's foreign policy. That was right, because the policy depended on the Navy, which Great Britain owned and maintained. Therefore, a voice in the foreign policy was not justified. Statesmen in Great Britain were the first to recognise that the Dominions should be consulted in the future in foreign policy, because out of that policy wars were hatched.

"Great Britain," said Mr. Hughes, "has told us plainly that she cannot any longer bear the expense of maintaining a great Navy, and that the Dominions must share the burden. No request could be more reasonable."

"Any scheme of Imperial naval defence," Mr. Hughes continued, "must provide for defence in the Pacific Ocean. That was vital to Australia. We were very near to the overcrowded East, and cannot be indifferent to what the great Eastern nations were doing. We must insure that our acts and views are not misrepresented to them. They are neighbours with whom we desire to trade and live in peace. We have a coastline thrice as long as America. Australia's existence depends on an adequate Imperial Navy, and the future hope of the world on an Anglo-American alliance. Therefore, here's our dilemma. Our safety lies in the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, yet that treaty is anathema to America."

"The Anglo-Japanese Treaty," Mr. Hughes declared, "must be renewed in some form and modified, if that is deemed proper, by the forthcoming conference of Empire Premiers to make it acceptable to Great Britain, America, Japan and Australia. I do not think that is impossible. I think the interests of Australia lie in the renewal of the treaty."

"The trouble with America," Mr. Hughes said, "is that the Japanese want the right of entry and the right to hold land in the United States. Australia's attitude is alike to America's in this connection, but the Japanese should not, consequently, think that we regard them as inferiors. We admire their bravery and patriotism and acclaim their magnificent achievements. We have got ideals; they have got theirs."

"I want the Japanese to understand clearly," the Australian Premier said, "that the Australians are anxious to remain in peace and friendship with Japan. If the Japanese complain of any act of ours, it is unreasonable, for no foreigner is allowed to hold land in Japan. They do not recognise naturalisation as denationalising any Japanese. Yet these are the main grounds of differences of opinion between the United States and Japan, but these matters are capable of adjustment by peace-loving nations. It is the bounden duty of Australia to use every means at her disposal to effect such a *modus vivendi* as will secure the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty in a form agreeable to the United States."

"Hence the dilemma is that, while making every effort to retain the friendship of Japan and Australia, Great Britain cannot shut her eyes to the fact that there is a great danger now of such a naval rivalry in the Pacific as would be a heavy drain on all concerned and have reflex influences upon the whole world."

In conclusion, Mr. Hughes said that "the most powerful agency in the world's peace is the British Empire, and the hope of peace in the future lies in some understanding between France, America and England. The League of Nations is unwieldy and clumsy."

OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

SIR CHARLES ADDIS DISCUSSES CONSORTIUM PROSPECTS.

LONDON, May 21st.

At the dinner given by the British Group in the China Consortium in honour of Mr. Lamont, America's chief delegate, there was an influential gathering.

Sir Charles Addis urged that there was no problem fraught with more serious consequences for the peace of the world than the regulation of the relations of the East and the West. It was essential that the British and the Americans see eye to eye. In this connection, the Consortium had not been completely successful, but it had done as well as human wit could devise in surmounting difficulties and amalgamating interests. Immediately the Consortium was signed, the Powers were confronted with the disorganisation of the world's markets, also, with differences between North and South China. The Consortium was thus possibly condemned to a further period of inaction, but this would be advantageous if it gave the opportunity to take stock of the possibilities of the future. The Consortium did not intend to interfere, directly or indirectly, in domestic politics in China. It had no opinions in regard to the relative forms of government, which China alone must decide. The Consortium, said Sir Charles Addis, was concerned only with seeing a Government capable of governing, because until then the supply to China of free money for constructive purposes must largely be restricted.

China could be saved only by her own exertions. Therefore, the Consortium invited the co-operation of the Chinese group to participate in the discussions, ultimately shouldering the share of the burdens, when able. A syndicate of the Chinese Banks has been formed for the purpose, *inter alia*, of funding the floating debt of the country.

In conclusion, Sir Charles Addis said that if the new movement led to mobilising the people's savings for national purposes the purpose of the Consortium will have been achieved. (Cheers.)—He urged that the differences between the North and the South were largely academic. It was absurd to describe the situation as civil war, when trade and revenue were expanding. Sir Charles Addis drew attention to the progress made under the Republic, giving as instances abolition of torture, freedom of the native Press, expansion of education and emancipation of woman. He refused to despair of a country which rose to such moral heights. (Cheers.)

MR. LAMONT'S VIEWS.

Replying, Mr. Lamont emphasised the success of the withdrawal of Japan's reservations to the Consortium. That withdrawal, he said, had been of the greatest benefit to Japan. He believed that the Japanese banking group would work with the same good faith as the other banking groups. During his visit to China he was impressed by the underlying solidity of the Chinese character, their thrift, industry and innate honesty. He believed in their future. The difficulties in Peking were most discouraging. He complained of lack of co-ordination in Government offices, and expressed the opinion that they would ultimately find China determined to look to the Consortium for financial assistance.

JAVA TRAMWAYS COMBINE.

AMSTERDAM, May 21st.

Negotiations are proceeding to create a combine of Java tramways with a capital of ninety million gold florins, if possible with the co-operation of British capital.

CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN IN EDINBURGH.

LONDON, May 21st.

Before departing from Edinburgh, Prince Hirohito presented the Lord Provost £100 for the city's poor, and expressed appreciation of the cordial reception. A royal salute was fired as the train steamed out.

HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM. BARRIER TO REVOLUTION.

The Earl of Selborne addressed the political council of the Junior Constitutional Club, on April 13th, on "Reform of the House of Lords." Following a review of the outlook at home and abroad, his lordship said that one cause which was at the bottom of a... in his judgment, was that our Constitution as it existed to-day was inadequate for the work it had to do. It had not been developed to meet the call and necessities of the time. As things were at present, we were always liable to a landslide. The Coalition at the last General Election scored a far greater majority in Parliament than the votes in the constituencies really represented, and he attributed the claim of direct action, and a great deal of the unrest in the industrial world, so far as it was supported by the Labour men who were not revolutionary, to the fact that they had not got their proper representation in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) "And," he asked, "what may happen to-morrow? There might be a General Election. I do not think it is, but supposing the country were, on the whole, in favour of the miners' case. You might have a Labour majority of two hundred, when the votes cast would entitle them only to a majority of fifty."

That brings me to the question of the Second Chamber. During the war and now the Parliament Act has ceased to operate, but if the Labour party came into power to-morrow you would soon find out what the Parliament Act means. Nothing, so far as I know, has been done in the way of destruction, or in any form of undisguised revolution in Soviet Russia, could not be done here under the Parliament Act by a Labour Government within two years, and a great deal of it within the first session. Not one single civilised country in the world is in the same position. All other countries are safeguarded against what a temporary majority might do. If the revolutionary wing of the Labour party—and don't be dazzled by the moderate utterances of Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Clynes, for the programme of the Labour party is frankly revolutionary—get a majority by any means whatever, they will claim the country has given them a mandate for their programme. In one single session you might find the whole of your property nationalised under a Finance Act. In two years you might find the House of Lords abolished, the veto of the Crown destroyed, and the whole fabric of our constitutional constitution gone. That is why this question of the reconstruction of the House of Lords is, to my mind, fundamental and vital. If the Coalition Government, which stands on three out of its four legs on a Conservative party—(hear, hear)—goes out of office without safeguarding the constitution and our fundamental rights of liberty and property, then the Conservative party will have failed in the one great crisis in its history. (Cheers.)

The Second Chamber, proceeded Lord Selborne, must have power to give pause to make sure that the nation was in favour of any change proposed. Therefore, it must have the right of veto. The Lords should also have power in regard to revolutionary finance. If finance was used for effecting great political changes, then the Lords should have the same power as over non-financial matters. The comparatively chaotic state of our affairs was due to the fact that it was physically, intellectually, and morally impossible for the House of Commons or for the Cabinet to deal with all the questions they had to deal with to-day. Devolution was necessary. We also wanted statement of imagination, like Disraeli, who would look ahead, not follow the people, but tell them what was coming and lead them. (Cheers.)

BOMBAY'S FIRST CITIZEN.

Sir Sassoon David, who was elected President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on 8th April, belongs to that historic race which has produced in Great Britain some of her greatest statesmen of their age, such as Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield), Lord Reading and Mr. Montagu. Sir Sassoon is a distinguished member of his community and as a financier he is in India what the Rothschilds are in Europe. Prominent in banking and commercial circles, he is an industrial statesman whose unique knowledge and experience and genius have been placed at the service of the city to whose prosperous growth he has contributed to a great extent. The old saying that "time is money" can truly be applied in his case with great justification. By consenting to devote his time to civic duties he has given a sacrifice, the value of which could hardly be measured in money. Sir Sassoon has greatly upheld the great traditions of his race. As the first citizen of the first city in India, he will have to-day (8th April), the proud privilege of reading the city's address of welcome to an illustrious member of his race, H.E. Lord Reading whose fame, first as an eminent lawyer and then as the Lord Chief Justice of England, and later as a great statesman whose splendid record of service as special Ambassador in America during the war, are already remembered in the Empire with feelings of gratitude, has preceded him in India. Sir Sassoon will be at Home in honour of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading to-morrow at the Willingdon Club. It may be mentioned that it is the first time that a member of the Jewish community has been elected President and no worthier member than Sir Sassoon could have been found to fill the office.—*Times of India*.

A Commission has been appointed to consider the best means of preserving the ancient buildings of Jerusalem. The restoration of the Damascus Gate has been completed, at the expense of the Protestant Society. The restoration of the Roman masonry in the walls of the Citadel (Tower of David) is nearing completion.

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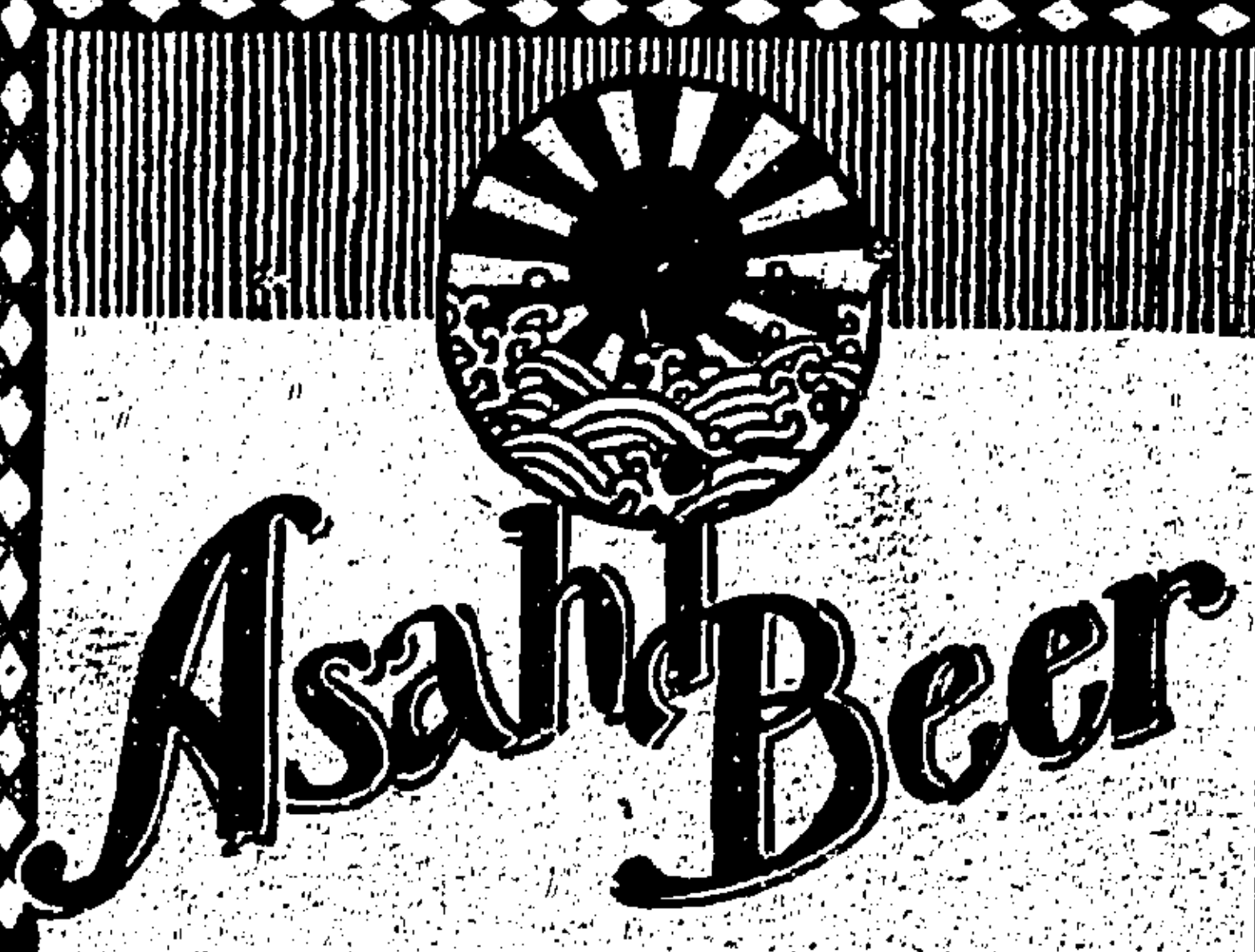
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VETARZO
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TWO NEW DANCES. THE "SHIMMY" CRITICISED.

The Paris Academy of Dancing Masters is not quite satisfied with the programme of dances executed in the majority of ball-rooms. Something is lacking, and apparently that something can be obtained by restoring the dreamy waltz to favour. With this object in view two new dances, with waltz movements, were submitted for the approval of the dancing professors last month at Paris. They are very graceful. It was a crowded conference room, and the professors, the majority of whom were young men in dinner jackets, and the lady teachers in semi-evening attire, applauded these two variations of the waltz, as also another dance with a waltz movement, called Hesperia. But a fantasia foxtrot, and another dance introduced by a professor from Lausanne, and intended not for the ball-room but for the stage, gave rise to a great deal of animated criticism, not of the dances themselves, but because one of them, in the view of some critics, bore some resemblance to the "shimmy," which was put on the index at the last Congress of Dancing Masters.

There are divided opinions among the professors on the "shimmy." Some pleaded for full liberty to teach the condemned dance if the pupils wanted to learn it; others, speaking in indignant terms, declared that the idea of teaching such a dance was not to be thought of. It was argued that when the tango was first introduced in 1910 it was severely criticised, but that after it was overhauled it was accepted almost generally as an item on most dance programmes. Could not the same thing be done with the "shimmy"? Madame Lefort, who presided over the discussion, maintained that if the dance was altered, if the objectionable "frisson" were eliminated, it would no longer be the "shimmy." And she gave a movement of the shoulders as if to accentuate the disgust with which the "shimmy" inspired her. The question was asked as to what the world "shimmy" really meant. As the only Englishman in the room, the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, was appealed to, but he was unable to enlighten the professors. At this point an English lady, a professor of dancing, arrived, and she was assailed with queries. "They don't like the 'shimmy' in England," she said, her reply in English being interpreted to the assembly. That seemed to clinch matters, for on a vote being taken the opinion of the dancing professors was overwhelmingly against including the "shimmy" in their courses. While the teachers of dancing are to make great efforts to restore the waltz, dances such as the one-step and foxtrot will still be retained. They came up for revision. The one-step as it is danced in London was given, and on the whole there will be no alteration in the movements.

THE RECORD YEAR FOR MARRIAGES.

ENGLAND'S GREAT COURAGE.

The divorce courts are congested, but there are more entrances to matrimony than exits from it. The Registrar General has just announced a record year of marriages. As Montaigne said, "It happens as with cages. The birds without despair to get in, and those within despair of getting out." Certainly they are getting in more rapidly than they find escape, and whether all is for the best only omniscience can say, suggests the *Manchester Guardian*.

It is curious that in a Britain so lately bereft of a million of its young men the marriage-rate should soar rather than recede. But facts defy probability. The economic interpreter of history, the most fashionable guide to sociology in these days, will be hard put to it to find a reason why. Trade drooped with the declining year, incomes fell, and one would have pictured prospective husbands and wives regarding the income-tax schedule with a deepening gloom. But the human spirit is invincible, and not even six shillings in the pound can finally affright it. Or was it the droop of prices announced the happy day to brides to whom a trousseau at remnant prices seemed something beyond expectation's wildest dream?

IN SPIRIT OF EVERYTHING.

Yet they were faced with an extreme, even a growing shortage of houses, and willingness to enter on married life under the war conditions of a boarding-house speaks highly for the national courage. And yet they married. A cynic of the baser type might suggest that the repugnance of lodging-house landladies had passed the limits of endurance, and that single men and women were driven to find immediate release. Or, again, the threatened chaos of civilization may have convinced the younger generation that only in partnership could life be faced.

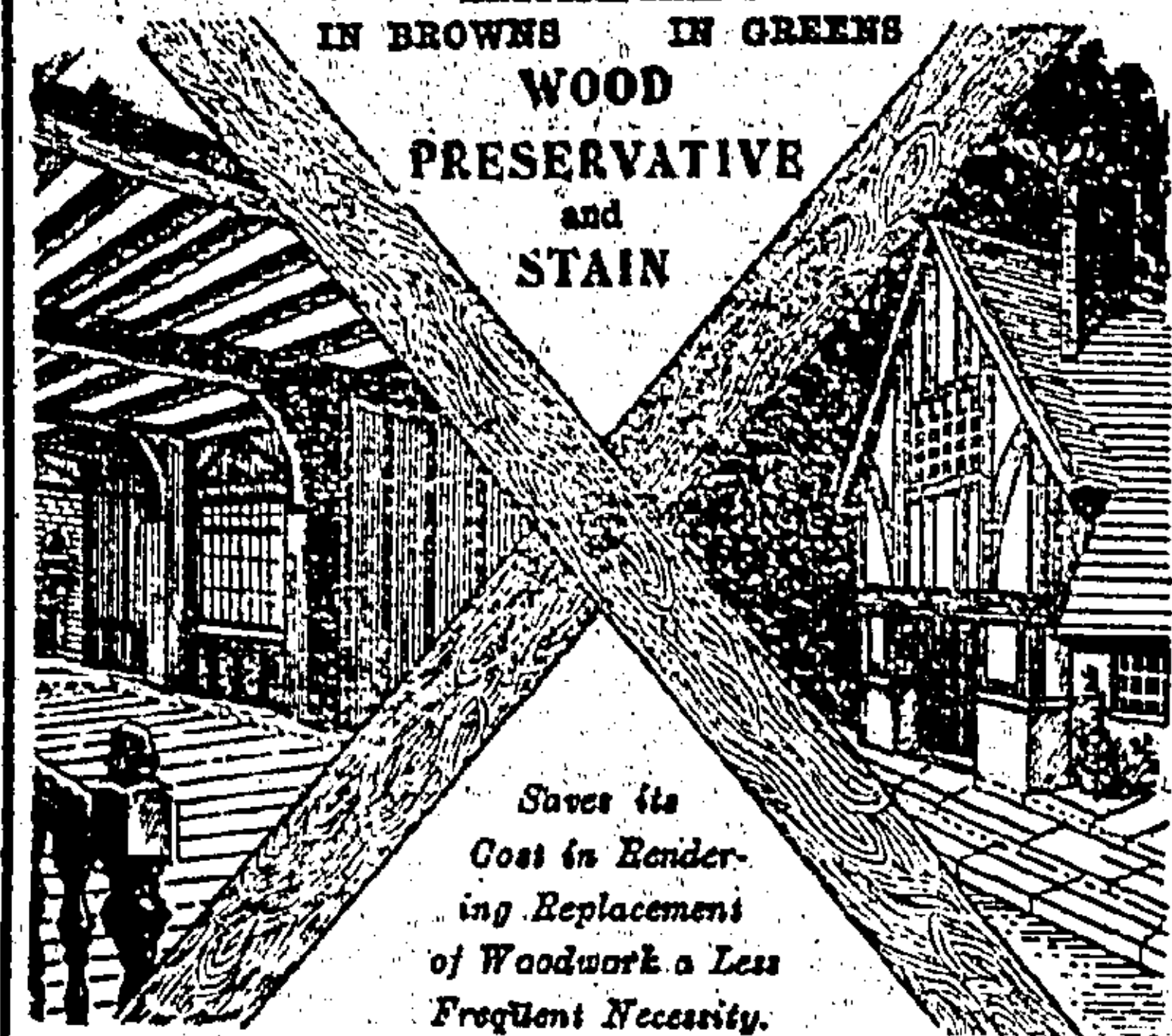
But perhaps the economic interpreters are here finally discredited, and the psychologist can enter into his own. That monster custom doth possess the world, and the war had set a mode in youthful marriages. In that case, we have but caught up the dilatoriness of our fathers and mothers, and thus after the recent boom things are likely to settle down again. We can only hope that there is no truth in the bitter suggestion that the people who marry most swiftly marry most often.

BLUE LAKE TURNS RED.

A curious effect of the drought is visible at Nantun (Ain), (says a Paris message), where the waters of the lake have sunk more than three feet. Ordinarily the lake is of a deep blue colour, but now the surface is of a gleaming red. The change is thought to be due to the fact that the reflection of the rocks round the lake now falls at a different angle. *Reuter*.

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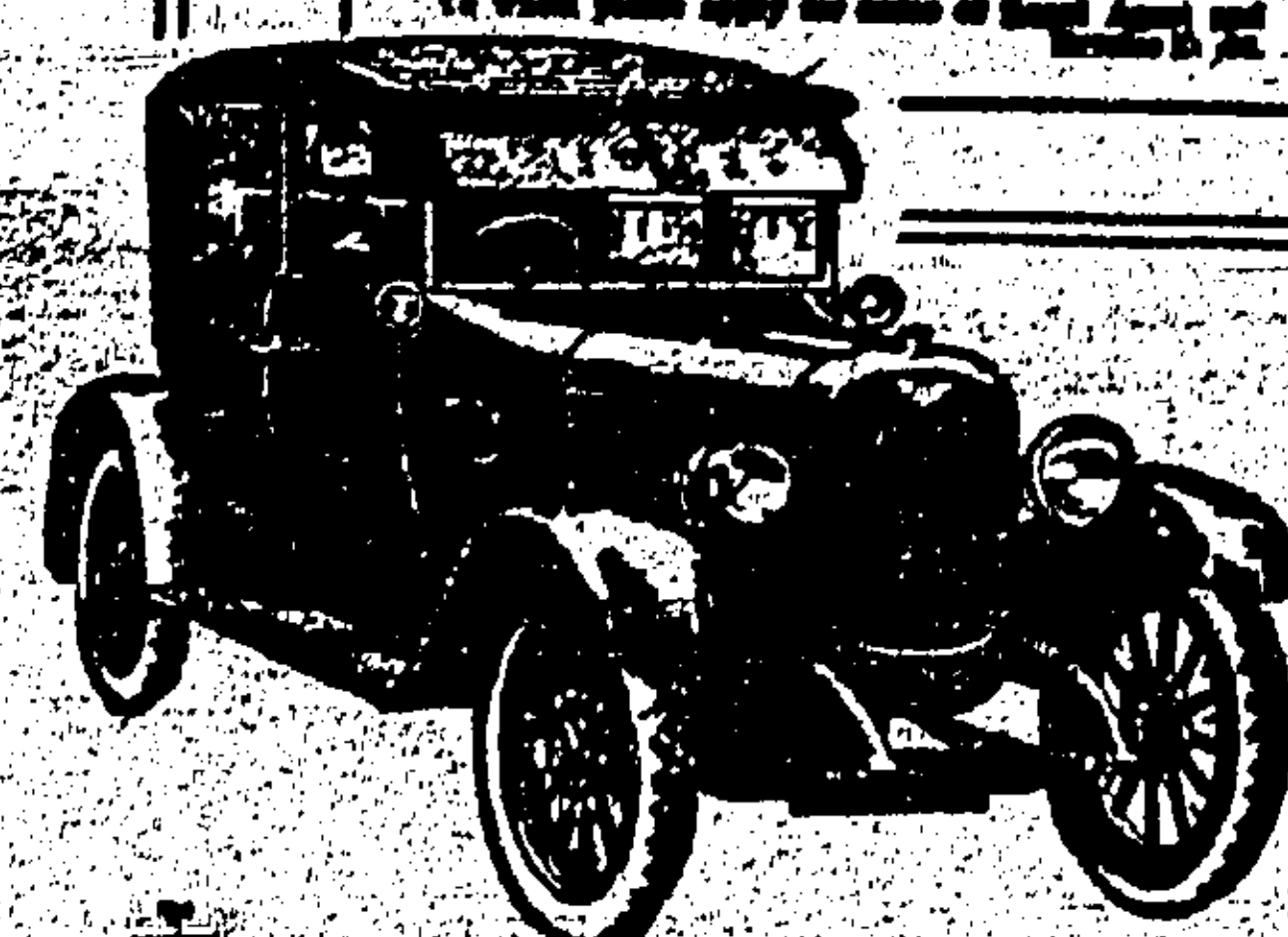
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TRADING WITH RUSSIA.
IS IT PRACTICABLE UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS?The American view on this question is expressed in the following article which was taken from the *Exporters and Importers Journal of New York*:

Recognizing the vast possibilities afforded by Russia, with its enormous population of some 150,000,000 of people dependent almost wholly on outside producers for all the bare necessities of life, and to some extent even for these, American merchants and manufacturers are manifesting considerable interest as to the possibility of doing business with Russia under the conditions existing in that country.

It must be candidly admitted that the prospects are anything but favorable. Secretary of Commerce Hoover, to whom no one is better qualified to express an opinion on the subject, does not believe that, under the Bolshevik economic system, there can be any return to production in Russia, that there will, therefore, be no considerable commodities to export and consequently no great ability to obtain imports.

By discountenancing the private ownership of property, the Bolshevik Government has destroyed at once all inclination to produce and all credit. The amount of gold, platinum and jewelry in the hands of the Government, amounting as Mr. Hoover states, according to different estimates, to \$60,000,000 to \$200,000,000, is all there is upon which to base possibilities of trade, and while amounting to but a "drop in the bucket," much of this is commercially unavailable, foreign governments refusing to protect the purchasers against legal action brought by the bona-fide owners of the metals, from whom they had been illegally confiscated, in their possession. For similar reasons the United States Government refuses to accept Soviet gold at its mint. Even, however, if all this treasure were available in trade, it would be entirely insufficient to provide the Russian people with even a small portion of the goods of foreign manufacture, of which they are so sorely in need.

Only when Russian industries resume production and there is something to export, is the resumption of trade with that country possible. But this, under the Soviet system of repudiating the rights of private property and free labour and thus killing all incentive to work and produce, is impossible.

It is only to be hoped that the state of affairs that has prostrated this great nation, will be but temporary and that the paralysis from which it is suffering, owing to lack of railroad and industrial equipment and raw materials, due to the destruction of the national and individual credit by a clumsy, dishonest and incapable Government—of it may be dignified by that title—based upon chimeras that have never been anything else and sustained by a brutal terrorism, will soon be but an unpleasant recollection. That it represents but a small minority of the Russian people, who, if unfortunately, as a result of past tyranny and despotism, are largely uneducated, have at least proved themselves honest and industrious as asserted by those familiar with existing conditions, and such being the case, the world can only await the awakening that is bound to come sooner or later to a people thus situated and for which, even now, the chosen instrument, in the form of a capable and intelligent leader, may be in readiness for the occasion.

These are in brief the facts that those who are looking with anticipation, to the re-opening of Russia to the world's trade must take into consideration and they must stand ready to help when the time is ripe for the return of Russia to the place among the world's nations to which, by reason of her resources, her geographical importance, her economic relations to other countries and the patient diligence of her great population, she is entitled.

NAVAL DISASTERS IN THE WAR EXPLAINED.
At Jutland, according to Sir Robert Haldiff, British armour withstood the attacks it was designed to defeat, and kept out the German projectiles wherever its thickness warranted this expectation. The sin, armour of the *Queen Mary's* turret failed under the concentrated effort of two, and probably three, armour-piercing projectiles fired from the *Derfflinger*, delivering a blow approximating to 45,000 foot-tons. The indefatigable succumbed to two blows, approximating to 32,000 foot-tons, from the 11-inch guns of the *Von der Tann*, delivered in quick succession, one taking effect in the vicinity of the after turret, the other striking the 7-inch armour immediately under the fore turret.The *Invincible* and *Queen Mary* were sunk by magazine explosions following upon 19-inch gun salvoes. On the other hand, the 11-inch and 12-inch belt armour of the German battle-cruisers was repeatedly perforated, and it was due to their armour decks and to their very adequate sub-division into watertight compartments more than to their heavy belt armour that four of them managed to struggle back to port after having been mauled even more heavily than the British ships which had succumbed.The lessons of this battle, so far as protection is concerned, are embodied in the *Hood*, which, apart from her other defensive features, is the most heavily-armoured warship ever yet put afloat.—*Naval and Military Record.***ARCHBISHOP ON A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.**

Speaking at the National Union of Teachers' Conference at Bridlington, last month, the Archbishop of York, who addressed the gathering, pleaded for a pooling of educational resources, the sinking of old cross-grained prejudices, and a national system of education—elementary, continuation, secondary, and University. Economy was the preventing of waste, and it was wasteful to spend money on elementary education without continuing it after childhood.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 27th May, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on the 27th May, at 10 a.m.Claims against the Steamer must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents.
Hongkong, May 20th, 1921. [887]**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.**
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.**CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer****"ANCHISES"**

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after May 19th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 8th June, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 18th, 1921. [883]**GLOVER'S DOG REMEDIES**

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THERAPION NO. 1**THERAPION NO. 2****THERAPION NO. 3**

[118]

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BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "CHUNSIANG" Tues. 24th May, 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TAKSANG" Wed. 26th May, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "HANGSANG" Thurs. 27th May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "LOONGSANG" Fri. 27th May, 3 p.m.
MANILA ... "OHEUNGSHING" Sat. 28th May, 11 a.m.
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

May 20th.
Alchiba, Dutch str., 2,749 tons, Capt. E. Visser, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.
Banai Maru, No. 5, Japanese str., 640 tons, Capt. Z. Mase, from Keelung, with coal.—Kimura.

Foochow, British str., 4,223 tons, Capt. Wm. Tonkin, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Yue Ping, British str., 816 tons, Capt. H. C. Kiddle, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Carnichael & Clark.

May 21st.
Chonghai, British str., 1,124 tons, Capt. H. G. N. Walker, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Grigua, British str., 2,113 tons, Capt. H. E. Namollax, Singapore, with a general cargo.—Bank Line.
Hanung, British str., 1,886 tons, Capt. A. K. Kinnaird, from Sandakan, B.N.B., with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Mosus Maru, Japanese str., 1,057 tons, Capt. Kateramoto, from Keelung and Swatow, with coal.—Y.K.K.
Huichow, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. J. De Wolfe, from Tientsin and Weihaiwei, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Huach Ping, Chinese str., 4,223 tons, Capt. J. Thurgis, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.A. S.S. Co.
Wuyang, British str., 581 tons, Capt. B. Wedderell, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.
Japan, British str., 3,837 tons, Capt. A. Munro, from Kobe and Amoy, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, MacKenzie & Co.
Koishin, French str., 177 tons, Capt. Fr. Dubois, from Haiphong and Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Sing Kee.
Konquinta Maru, Japanese str., 1,790 tons, Capt. K. Katayama, from Crapan, with limestone.—Lapicque.
Kwai Li, British str., 638 tons, Capt. A. M. Amundsen, from Glasgow and Singapore, in ballast.—Cory Brothers.
Kwongyung, British str., 1,248 tons, Capt. Richard, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Lari Samud, Siamese str., 1,072 tons, Capt. Virachatra, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo.—Kwang Nguan Seng.
Mangyang, British str., 969 tons, Capt. P. Jowitt, from Bangkok and Swatow, with rice.—J.M. & Co.
Ningchow, Chinese str., 313 tons, Capt. Kwok Shan, from Whampoa, in ballast.—Eastern Navigation & Co.
Sinkiang, British str., 1,616 tons, Capt. C. W. Fickett, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Taiwan Maru, Japanese str., 1,294 tons, Capt. K. Aoyama, from Haiphong and Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Y.K.K.
Taiwan, Chinese str., 1,216 tons, Capt. J. Halkett, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.
Takung, British str., 977 tons, Capt. E. Tappell, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Tonglee, Chinese str., 883 tons, Capt. T. Mori, from Weihaiwei, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai Hong.
Teuter, British str., 5,731 tons, Capt. A. L. Gordon, from Manila, with hemp.—B. & S.
West Lion, American str., 3,571 tons, Capt. M. M. Walk, from Seattle and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Struthers & Dixon.

May 22nd.
Aki Maru, Japanese str., 3,788 tons, Capt. G. Shinomiya, from Nagasaki, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Alipore, British str., 3,311 tons, Capt. H. Fitzroy, from Bombay and Singapore, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, MacKenzie & Co.
Atlas Maru, Japanese str., 4,450 tons, Capt. S. Yamane, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—O.S.L.
Hailong, British str., 1,108 tons, Capt. Wilson Couper, from Foochow, Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo.—Douglas S.S. Co.

Hopang, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. Ferguson, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Nochoir, British str., 1,804 tons, Capt. D. R. Davies, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Yalon, French str., 4,170 tons, Capt. Rosse, from Saigon, with rice.—Messageries Maritimes.

CLEARANCES.

May 21st.
Alchiba, for Shanghai.
Anakura Maru, for Swatow.
Ankio, for Shanghai.
Chihai, for Swatow.
Dorranmont, for Hoihow.
Guenith, for Saigon.
Hainlee, for Chofoo.
Huach Yeh, for Singapore.
Kaifong, for Hoihow.
Kwongyung, for Canton.
Pakhoi, for Hoihow.
Sinkiang, for Keelung.
Sinkiang, for Canton.
Sinkiang, for Saigon.
Tungo Maru, for Nagasaki.
Yalon, for Singapore.
Yue Ping, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Huach Ping*, on May 19th:—Mrs. Rose Duffy, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. C. Fulton, Mrs. Stella W. Boyd.
 Per s.s. *Hailong*, on May 21st:—Mr. P. H. Cobb, Mr. C. E. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, and child, Miss Monteith.

DEPARTURES.
 Per s.s. *Tungo Maru*, on May 21st:—Mr. T. Kumada, Mr. M. Kojima, Mr. T. Nishiwaki, Mr. K. Sato, Mr. and Mrs. L. Suzuki, Mrs. L. E. Fawkes, Miss S. Lewis, Mr. A. H. Aldworth, Mr. W. J. Alandoch, Mr. J. A. Hynodman, Mr. Z. Koyube, Mrs. N. Toda, Mr. S. Nishiwaki, Mr. M. Noda, Miss E. B. Tait, Mrs. Tait, Mrs. A. H. Barlee, Mr. V. A. Engar, Mr. M. Takashima, Mrs. Y. Matsubara, Mr. D. S. Tait, Master A. H. Tait, Master D. W. Tait, Mrs. B. Shierbeck, Miss C. Daum, Captain H. Schulz, Mr. J. H. Schultz, Mr. G. H. Kemp, Mr. J. Bennett, Mr. H. N. G. Castenkiold, Mrs. N. McLean, Miss G. Power, Mr. E. A. G. May, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Clark, Miss A. Renee, Mrs. K. Kobayashi, Mrs. Kondo, Mrs. Y. Ito, Mrs. T. Nagamitsu, Mrs. S. Araki, Mr. Y. Kubota, Mr. C. Kobayashi, Mr. H. Nagatomi, Mr. M. Ebihara, Mr. C. Ano, Mr. M. Yamamura, Mr. Z. Kasuga, Mr. K. Tanaka, Mr. T. Fujii, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Burke, Mrs. H. Horiuchi, Mr. N. Tanaka, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hirai, Mr. K. Higuchi, and Mr. Y. Mawari.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Nankin* arrived at London on May 17th.
 The T.K.K. s.s. *Taiyo Maru* arrived at Manila on May 20th, sailed on the 21st, p.m., and is due at Hongkong to-day (Monday).

CROSSING THE TAKU BAR.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

In H.M. Supreme Court, at Shanghai, his Honour Judge Skinner Turner has given judgment in the action brought by the owners of a Chinese steamer, the *Cheng Lee*, against the owners of the *Nancy Moller* for damages sustained in a collision between the two vessels off the Taku Bar on the night of March 18th, 1920. His Lordship was accompanied on the bench by Captain Hartford, B.N., sitting as Nautical Assessor.

The concluding paragraph of the lengthy judgment reads:—From whatever point of view I see the matter: I can come to but one conclusion, and that is that the collision was due to the negligence of the *Nancy Moller* alone; and she is responsible. There must be judgment for the plaintiff with costs, and if the parties cannot agree, the usual reference to a Registrar and one merchant to assess the damages.

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| EMPEROR OF RUSSIA | June 14 | July 8 |
| EMPEROR OF JAPAN | June 23 | July 11 |
| EMPEROR OF ASIA | July 13 | Aug. 3 |
| EMPEROR OF ASIA | July 21 | Aug. 8 |

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| EMPEROR OF FRANCE | June 21 | June 28 |
| METAGAMA | July 15 | July 24 |
| EMPEROR OF FRANCE | July 19 | July 26 |
| EMPEROR OF FRANCE | Aug. 13 | Aug. 20 |

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| "ECUADOR" | ... | sailing Aug. 10th, 1921. |

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| YENYO MARU | 23,000 | June 21st |
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| July 22nd | June 25th |

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C. T. SURRIDGE,

Freight & Passenger Agent,
 Prince's Building, 101, HONG STREET.
 Telephone, Passenger Dept. No. 1934. Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent No. 2161.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
 JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| STEAMERS | FROM | EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT | WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT | FOR |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| TJILIWONG | SHANGHAI | 28th May | 1st May | JAVA |
| TJIKINI | SHANGHAI | 9th June | 12th June | MACASSAR/JAVA |
| TJIKEMBANG | SAN FRANCISCO/JAPAN | 12th June | 18th June | JAVA |
| TJIBODAS | JAVA | 6th June | 11th June | SHANGHAI |

* Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
 For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the—

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York Building First Floor

Telephone No. 1874.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA

AND AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND BREMEN

Sailings subject to alterations.

| Loading | For | Sailing |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------|
| "ALCOE" | ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG | 6th June |
| "ALCHIBA" | AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG | 2nd July |
| "BRIELLE" | ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG | 6th Aug. |
| "RADJA" | AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG | 4th Sept. |
| "THIMANORE" | ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG | 2nd Oct. |

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

General Agents,

York Building

Tel. No. 154.

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ENGINEERS

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
 OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

—DRY DOCK—

Length 787 Feet.

Length on Blocks 750 Ft.

Depth on Centre of

811 (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

Capable of Handling Ships Up

to 8,000 Tons Displacement.

Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of

Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius

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HONGKONG, OH. NA & JAPAN.

CALL FLAG "O" OVER AVE. PENANG.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

"OCEAN MONARCH" ... via Suez ... 5th July.
Subject to change without notice.ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONG KONG to BEIRA
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
a.s. "CITY OF BRISBANE" ... 10th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply
to the undersigned.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
or to REISS & CO., CANTON. General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"KNIGHT COMPANION" ... via Panama Canal ... 1st June.

"CITY OF MADRAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

| For | Steamer | To Sail |
|--------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| HONGKONG & BANGKOK | "PAKHOT" | On 23rd May, 10 A.M. |
| SWATOW & SINGAPORE | "CHINHUA" | On 23rd May, 10 A.M. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK | "CHENGTH" | On 24th May, 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI & PUKOW | "SINKIANG" | On 24th May, Noon. |
| Waiwei, Opo, N. CHOW & T. CHOW | "HUICHOW" | On 25th May, 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "SOOCHOW" | On 26th May, Noon. |
| SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN | "YINGCHOW" | On 28th May, 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI & PUKOW | "SHANTUNG" | On 31st May, Noon. |

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three
times weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all
European and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via
Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms
and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILONG" ... Capt. W. Couper ... TUESDAY, May, 24th, at 11 A.M.
"HAILONG" ... Capt. W. G. Pasmore ... WEDNESDAY, May, 27th, at 12 Noon.
"HAILONG" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... TUESDAY, May, 31st, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LIPPAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

| S.S. | Tonn | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|----------|-------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| "PLASSY" | 7,348 | 12th June | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "DELTA" | 8,000 | 25th June | do. |
| "SYRIA" | 7,000 | 22nd July | do. |
| "KALYAN" | 9,000 | 5th Aug. | do. |

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN" ... 6.10 ... 24th May ... Calcutta via Suez, Pango & Broom

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| S.S. | Tonn | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|--------------|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| "ST. ALBANS" | 5,000 | 31st May | Sandakan, Thursday Island |
| "EASTERN" | 4,400 | 25th June | Townsville, Brisbane |
| "KANOWNA" | 7,000 | 25th July | Sydney & Melbourne |

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

| S.S. | Tonn | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| "ALIBORE" | 5,700 | 24th May | Japan via Shanghai |
| "TANDA" | 7,000 | 25th May 9 A.M. | Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe. |
| "PLASSY" | 7,348 | 31st May | Shanghai only. |
| "DELTA" | 8,000 | 6th June | Shanghai only. |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore
and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras by way of the section of their P. & O. Tickets
Singapore to Colombo.
All Carriage and Freight rates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's
Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding
arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Partners at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Please Refer to Freight, Handbooks, etc. apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct
service via Singapore and Port Said.BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CANADA MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

"PEKING MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st June

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service

"KISHU MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st June

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and
Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly passenger service, touching at
intermediate ports in Japan, taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in con-
nection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th May.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 16th June.

NEW YORK via SUEZ—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco,
Panama and Colon Ports.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

"HAYE MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th May.

KERLING via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommo-
dation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.
wharf near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"SOBU MARU" ... Thursday, 2nd June

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer ... 11th June ... 15th June.

"TAIYUAN" ... 11th June ... 15th June.

This Steamer is fitted with refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply
of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light
throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried.
Reduced Fares. Cargo loaded through to all Australia, New Zealand & Tasmania Ports.
For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.
FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

| S.S. | From Hongkong | Arrive Seattle |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| S.S. "WENATCHEE" | May 25th | June 10th |
| S.S. "EDMORE" | Freight only May 22nd | July 10th |
| S.S. "ELDRIDGE" | June 30th | July 25th |
| S.S. "WENATCHEE" | July 25th | Aug. 16th |
| S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" | Aug. 3rd | Sept. 13th |

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling Kobe & Yokohama).

S.S. "MONTAGUE" Freight only ... June 4th.

Through bills of Lading issued to Overland Commerce points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR SERVICE

To & From

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S. STEAMERS

LAKE ONAWA ... May 25th.

GLYMONT ... June 20th.

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and
Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING,
Tel. Add.: ADMIRALINE. Telephones 2477 & 2478.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" ... to NEW YORK about May 25th.

S.S. "WYNIAH" ... to NEW YORK June 2nd.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

AGENTS. 5th Floor

2477 & 2478. HOTEL MANSIONS.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATES

SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... "PAULLECAT" 20,000 ... On or about 1st June.

"ANDRE LEBON" ... 12,000 ... On or about 31st May.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID ...

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. ROSENTHAL,
Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephones 740

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" May 25th.

"VICTORIA" June 24th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

Y. YABUDA, CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.,
Agents, 113, Cornhill Road, Central.

Tel. 2307.

